Report of the Impeachment Managers on the "Corruption Investigation."

Probable Postponement of the Vote on the Articles To-Day.

New Articles of Impeachment

Prepared. WASHINGTON, May 25, 1868

Report of the Impeachment Managers.
"Great cry and little wool" was the character of
Ben Butler's report to the House to-day. In the ineffable dulness of Congress just new it was the grea event that everybody awaited. It was read by the Clerk agaid a good deal of attention from members and spectators. The testimony of Thurlow Weed, as given in ex parts fashion by Butler, was the most nter esting to the listeners, us it touched tangibly on something that appeared like a project of disappointment to everybody that the names or the three Senators alluded to as being counted on by the corruptionists as suitable material to operate upon were not given. Yet no one believed that Butler would hesitate from a nice sense of delicacy in giving the names if he had them, or any of those blican Senators who voted for acquittal. But ler would have gloated over the thought of having mony against any of the so-called recreants; but he had none, and with all the placid shrewdness of his character he substituted blanks, that the readers of his report, according to their particular predilections, might infer who were meant.

According to Thurlow Weed's testimony a person named Colonel A. W. Adams, who figures in the Con-lederate and in the Union service, and who is major, captain and general by turns, was the first to speal to him of the scheme for bribing Senators. People herein Washington know this Adams as a liberal reproduction of the veracious Baron Munchausen and his tales of conspiracy as being the fruits of ar over fertile imagination. Thurlow Weed figures as chief fugleman, but he proved false to his friends, and under the withering eye of Butler turned State's

The report is probably the richest addition to ngressional literature for many a day, and for the very rarity of the treat it affords ough condone for the offence of seizing private egrams and doing other unpleasant things order to furnish it. In fact a good many people here are ready to forgive Butler for unearth ing so much relating to the secret operations o whiskey rings, gold rings, Weed rings, Albany rings and, latest improvisation of all, an impeachmen ring. According to Weed, Wooley and Ward, a these rings, like the famous Chinese puzzle, wer delightfully entangled with the impeachment ring Telegrams, plain, mixed and entirely unintelligible were flashed from the East, West, North and South and the varying conditions of impeachment stock were as frequently and as carefully made known as the bulletins of a royal illness.

Thurlow Weed appears to have been looked upo as the great prime juggler, who could produce any desired effect by a certain manipulation of the rings but Thurlow, who never for a moment dreamt of be ing dragged forward by Butler in this fashion to gratify the prurient curiosity of the public, preserved his self-possession and talked virtuously of the aversion his spirit felt to schemes of any kind. And all these rings, according to Butler's showing, were operating in impeachment stock, while neither President nor the verdict of the other. Some say the rings er touched a solitary Senator that voted for acquir but looked with a favorable eye upon those who ed for conviction. Before the vote of last Saturday week the rings talked of buying Senators who names are synonymous for radicalism, if not for rectitude; and in an opposite way it is maintained that some of the rings had just as much interest in

the blanks after Senators the names of Pomeroy, Tipton and Nye. Pomeroy is bound to be accorded a leading place among the Senators of sus-ceptible tendencies. Jehu Baker, a radical, made a speech of three minutes after Butler concluded, which ned a good deal of sense, very emphatically ex pressed and very audibly commended. He looked upon the whole of this ex parte investigation as a wanton outrage, without precedent as without justification, and he hoped, out of respect for the American character, that it would be allowed to drop. Butler was heard to express a desire, after he heard this language, that Baker would take his departure for cer-

tain tender but torrid latitudes.

Woolley, to whom so much of the report is devoted. was sentenced, on the strength of the document, to appear at the bar of the House to-morrow and answer the questions he refused to answer before. Mr. Woolley to-day prepared a lengthy statement in reply to the action taken against him by the Mana-gers. This was done previous to the passage of the resolution ordering his arrest. As soon as the action of the House was ascertained he at once placed him-self at the disposal of the Sergeant-at-Arms,

Probable Postponement of the Vote on the Articles of Impenchment. An impression prevails to-night that the Senate

will not take a vote to-morrow, and this seems to arise from a supposition that the Managers have discovered some charges that will have to be acted upon before the verdict can be taken. Sill there is a numerous element here of the opinion that further postponement is entirely uncalled for by anything the Managers have found, that as a verdict of acquittal has been practically rendered, the rest of the form should be burried through as quick as possible. A caucus was held this morning of the radical portion of the Senate to consider the advisability of postpor-ing the verdict. Senator Foward, who is still convalescent, came down specially to attend it, and in conjunction with Drake, Chandler and Ramsey urged very forcibly the necessity of postponement, saying that time ought to be allowed the Managers to complete their report, and that all the indications pointed to the likelihood of such charges being submitted to the Senate as would make a material difference in the result of the verdict. Senators Edmunds, Ferry and Morrill (of Verdict. mont) opposed postponement, and insisted upon the vote being taken to-morrow, contending that the people were perfectly weary of the trial and anxjously longed for its settlement; that legislative good could come to the party by the indefinite pro-longing of the trial. Senator Wade said, as far as he was concerned, he felt indifferent whether the vote was taken to-morrow or not, but if the Managers had anything worth while to present he would prefer waiting a little. A good deal of discussion ensued, and finally it was resolved to meet to-morrow at ten o'clock and decide the matter, white in the meantime Senators could see the Managers and ascertain from them what they had to bring forward and what time it would a ke them to do it. From all appearances to-morro w is looked forward to with far less interest than was lash Saturday week, when impeachment was virtually

decided.

New Articles of Impeachment Prepared.

A despatch to the Evening Telegram says that two of the Impeachment Managers have prepared new stricles of impeachment against the President.

Brafts of these articles, it is understood, were submitted to the Board at their meeting on Saturday night, but the majority of the Managers were averse to offering any further charges. The new articles are based mainly on evidence taken last year

WASHINGTON by the Judiciary Committee, which was insufficient to copyright a charge of high crimes and misdem canors. The charges specified in these artio es are said to be the illegality of the these articles are said to be the illegality of the President's acts in the appointment of Provisional Govern's for the Southern States, and the unauthorised payment from the government funds, and the unlawful transfer of government property to the ose officers, and the unwarrantable sale and transfer of public property to certain parties in the South. These articles, it is said, will be presented to the House to-day, not as coming from the Board of Managers, but by the individuals who drew them up. Great doubts exist as to whether the House will have Great doubts exist as to whether the House will have anything more to do with preferring articles of impeachment against the President.

Bonds of a National Bank Declared For

feited. The Comptroller of the Currency has declared the bonds to secure circulation deposited with the United States Treasurer by the National Bank of Vicksburg, Miss., forfeited to the government, that bank having

failed to redeem its notes,
Receipts from Card Specimens of National

Currency.
General Spinner, United States Treasurer, reports that he has received from the printing division 2,211 card shields containing specimens of the national frac-tional currency, of which number there has been sold and shipped to different parts of the world 1,961 cards, which has produced revenue to the government

Army Orders.

Special orders from the War Department, iss to-day, announce that Brevet Major General O. C. House has been assigned to the command of Fort Washington, Md., and that Colonel William Chapman has been retired from the service and relieved from

Substitutes for Lightships.

It is the intention of the Lighthouse Board to substitute iron screw pile lighthouses for the lightships now in service as far as may be practicable. Several have been already substituted, and the work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Death of an Old Indian.

about a week ago from Idaho with a delegation of four of that tribe, in charge of agent O'Neill, died

Radical Conspiracies-The President Musi be Removed—The Reasons Why—Plotting Against the Chief Justice—What the Radicals Propose to Accomplish.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1868. This is pre-eminently the period of conspiracies and counter-conspiracies. It needs no great political sage to interpret the movements of the party now dominant in the government. As their secretly de-vised plots are met and folled by the small minority among them of men who feel that they were placed in authority to consult and act for the good of the country rather than for the centralization of power in a party, to the end that such party may be able to prolong its control indefinitely, these conspirators against the future welfare and prosperity of our government allow the veil of secrecy to slip from the face of the object for which they are contending and fall back defiantly on their strength of numbers.

The system of working upon pretexts is fast falling into disuse, and, urged on by desperation, they openly acknowledge that they are striving for unlimited supremacy, and the power to shape the affairs of the country for all time to come in accord ance with their views and their interests, and that

short cuts, regardless of custom, law or constitution. Few of the radical party managers open their national affairs, but they dwell long and earnestly on the alleged usurpations of Andrew Johnson, and the imminent danger to our government and institutions that must follow the acquittal of the President in the pending impeachment trial. But while these conspirators against the constitu-tion are shouting "stop thief!" in the hue and cry and excitement they are gradually stealing away the liberties of the people that they may securely intrench themselves in the fastnesses of unending

various paths to the desired goal have been selected and examined. The obstacles that stand in the way, that some of the rings had just as much interest in seeing conviction recorded, and that it was just as important to buy over votes to that side as to the other. It is a very pretty business, and is in the hands of an accomplished artist in such matters, who will certainly spare no pains to make it the great hit of the impeachment season.

Several democrats interrupted Butler while he was reading his report, but he disposed of them in his usually politie and facetious mapper. Brooks sug. the great obstruction, Andrew Johnson. It is generally conceded among them that the present incumbent of the Presidential chair must be removed. Unless this is done the radical party will soon be called upon to bid a long farewell to all its greatness. incumbent of the Fresidential chair must be removed. Unless this is done the radical party will soon be called upon to bid a long farewell to all its greatness. In order to secure the successful reconstruction of the unrepresented States it is necessary that large numbers of the whites be disfranchised, while all the negroes must be placed in full possession of all the rights and privileges of citizenship, so that the shaping of the inture State governments will be vested entirely in the negro inhabitants. The negroes have been educated ever since the John Brown raid to look to the republicanparty as the natural protectors and defenders of their race, so that they may now be confidently counted upon to go very nearly solid for that party.

But in order to put in operation the laws required to effect this object, it was absolutely essential that some legislation should be done without regard to the requirements of the constitution.

When it was found necessary to ignore this supreme law of the land the scruples of the more conservative portion of the republican party were overcome by specious arguments asserting that the same necessity existed for dealing with the Southern States outside the constitution now as in the darkest these for the republican personal possibilities it was believed that all important opposition was effectually stienced.

Recently, however, the radicals have seen the

States outside the constitution now as in the darkest days of the rebellion. By a liberal use of such sophistries it was believed that all important opposition was effectually stienced.

Recently, however, the radicals have seen the whole fabric of Congressional reconstruction tottering on the verge of ruin through an impending decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the McArdle case. This blow was averted by timely interference which procured the postponement of the fatal decision. The crisis, they saw, however, was only deferred, and unless some more potent remedy was speedily found the decision pronouncing the Reconstruction laws unconstitutional would surely be declared, and the President, armed with the majesty of the law, would make short work of the radical cobwebs.

If any doubts existed in the minds of the Jacobin leaders in regard to the views of the Chief Justice of of the United States before the commencement the impeachment trial, these doubts, they claim, have been removed during its progress. While unprejudiced men appland Mr. Chase for the strict impartiality he has shown in presiding over the trial of the President, the radicals profess to find ample proof to convince them that he is in direct antagonism to them and their plans.

The decree of the radical councils and caucuses, therefore, is that Chase must be promptly shelved, and the same reasons apply with equal force to President Johnson. Both must be removed.

If the effort to convict the President on the existing articles proves a failure there is good reason to believe that another attempt will be made to bring fresh charges, no matter whether weaker or stronger than those on which the President is now being tried, and go through the forms of a hasty trial after the Senators from the newly reconstructed States are in their seats.

After a verdict of guilty is pronounced and the President is decided and confirmed as Chief Justice; have an accommodating Secretary installed over the Treasury, and, with Ben Butter as Secretary

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1963,

Mr. Monton, (rep.) of Ind., presented petitions of seventy nine steamboat captains residing at Pittsburg.
Pa. and time two hundred merchants and manufacturers of Alttsburg, setting forth that the bridge at steubenville, on the Oblo river, is a great obstruction to paylention, and praying that no more bridges he

ed of less than five hundred feet span over the channel; which was referred to the Committee of Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, presented petition of the citizens of Ohio of the same import and wa referred to the same committee.

the for section 2:

That from the sums appropriated for each of the seven items contained in this act there shall be deducted the unspended balances for such items which may remain in treasury on the 36th of June, 1868; also an additional section of the seven items of the seven in the seven The amendments were agreed to and the

The amendments were agreed to and the old passed.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

Mr. CONNESS, (rep.) of Cal., called up the joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to appropriate damaged and captured ordinance to the Lincoln Monument Association.

In answer to some queries from Messrs, Johnson and Conking, Mr. Harlan, the president of the association, stated the purpose to be the casting of some fifteen figures to be placed on a granite shaft sixty feet high. He stated also that the Secretary of the Treasury, who is the treasurer of the association, is daily receiving contributions from all parts of the country, and that these bronze and brass cannon are not to be placed at the disposal of the association until one hundred thousand dollars has been raised.

The resolution was adopted. olution was adopted.

The resolution was adopted.

THE COLORADO RIVER SURVEY.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., called up the joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to issue supplies to Professor Powell and party, now engaged in the survey of the Colorado river.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., explained that this will obviate the necessity of a government survey, and that it meets the approval of the War Department.

will obviate the necessity of a government survey, and that it neets the approval of the War Department.

The propriety of the appropriation was discussed at length by Mr. Edmunds and others in opposition, Mr. Conness and others advocating it. It was amended on motion of Mr. Wilson-by confining the issue of rations to a sufficiency for twenty-five men.

Mr. Sherman called the yeas and mays, and the resolution was adopted—25 to 7.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL SERGWICK.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution donating three bronze cannon, captured by the Sixth army corps in battle, for the erection of a monument to the memory of Major General John Sedgwick, by the Sixth army corps, which was passed.

COFFIN CONTRACT.

Mr. WILLEY, (rep.) of W. V., called up the joint resolution for the relief of John M. Palmer, which proposes to give him an extra price on a contract for forty thousand comins furnished during the war to the army in Tennessee.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., opposed at length the principle involved.

Mr. WILLEY defended the resolution, which was adopted by 22 to 8.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN—OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the President in regard to recent events in Japan.

Also a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury enclosing a report by J. Ross Brown on the

from the President in regard to recent events in Japan. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury enclosing a report by J. Ross Brown on the mineral resources of the Pacific coast, which, with the report of James Taylor on the mineral resources of the Committee on Printing; together with a resolution to print 15,000 copies of each.

THE ARKANSAS ADMISSION BILL.

The following is the amendment offered by Mr. Drake to the Arkansas bill:—

It strikes out all after the enacting clause and prescribes, as a fundamental condition of admission of that State to representation in Congress, the passage by its Legislature of an act declaring that the constitution adopted in Convention Pebruary 11, 1868, and subsequently ratified, shall never be so changed as to deprive any one of the right to vote at all elections who, by its terms, is now or may become entitled to vote, except as a punishment for crimes which are now felonies at common law, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all inhabitants of said State; also declaring that the third section of the first article—in the words following, to wit:—'The equality of all persons before the law is recognized and shall ever remain inviolate, nor shall any citizen ever be deprived of any right, privilege or immunity nor exempted from any burden or duty on account of race, color or previous condition—'s shall never be repealed or changed. The act must also declare that any violation by said State of those conditions shall authorize its exclusion from representation in Congress so long as such violation continues, and that all laws enacted in contravention thereof shall be wholly inoperative upon the passage of such an act by the Legislature of Arkansas and the receipt by Congress of authenticated copies of it. A concurrent vote declaring that the provisions of this bill have been compiled with shall entitle the State to representation in Congress.

On motion the Senate at fiv

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1868

Mr. PHELPS, (dem.) of Md., introduced a bill fo the reorganization of the United States colored troops for their instruction and colonization, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. PENSIONS.

strue an act entitled "An act supplementary to the several Pension acts," which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

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Mr. Windom, (rep.) of Minn. introduced a bill to carry out certain treaty stipulations with the Creek tribe of Indians, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Amairs.

Legalizing Proclamations of President Lincoln.

Mr. Stigrenzes, (dem.) of N. J., offered a preamble reciting that Congress has passed a law legalizing all proclamations and orders of the President from the 4th of March, 18sl, to July 1, 1868, &c., and concluding with a resolution that the Committee on the Judicary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission, or court of inquiry, into the causes of arrests of citizens in every case where they shall demand inquiry, either by outh or affirmation of the petitioners. He demanded the previous question; but it was not seconded, and the previous question; but it was not seconded, and the proposition went over under the rule.

Mr. Randall, (dem.) of Pa., introduced a resolution, which was passed, requiring the Comptroller of the amount credited to real estate, keeping distinct the capital expended therefor, and the amount credited to real estate, keeping distinct the capital expended therefor, and the amount credited to the surplus fund; also an account of all the losses per annum, &c.; and, if this information be not in his possession, that the Comptroller take prompt measures to procure it and transmit the same to the House.

The Late DUEL in Maryland.

Mr. Jencks, (rep.) of B. I., introduced a resolution,

measures to procure it and transmit the same to the House.

THE LATE DUEL IN MARYLAND.

Mr. JENCKS, (rep.) of R. L. introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, directing an inquiry as to the duel recently fought between a gentleman in our diplomatic service and the secretary of a foreign legation.

FAYMENT OF THE PIVE-TWENTIES.

Mr. CARY, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a preamble and resolution that whereas the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness to the creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the law under which it was contracted; therefore be it.

Resolved, That neither the letter nor the spirit of the law under which the directives were issued requires the payment of the principal to coip, and it will be in the utmost good faith if the holders who fought the battle of the war, and with which the dipersory which has been paid to the solders who fought the battle of the war, and with which the government settles the claims of the war, and with which the government settles the claims that laborers are required to receive alien horees—the same that laborers are required to receive alien horees—the same that laborers are required to receive alien horees—the same that laborers are required to receive alien horees. It is a summary to the war, and with which its a legal tender for all public and private debts, except customs duties and interest on the public debt.

Mr. Van Horn, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Ross, (dem.) of Ili, moved to lay it on the table; but the question was decided in the negative—yeas 7, navs 92. The yeas were:—Mesars.

Baidwin, Biair, Dixon, Jenckes, Mallory and Washbarne.

The preamble and resolution were then referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE RIGHT OF PRANCHISE.

Mr. CHANLER, (dem.) of N. Y., introduced the following, which was referred to the Committee on

Owner, which was referred to the Committee on Sections:—
Whereas it is the sacred duty of every people to preserve to posterily from every will indicence, bad government and temoralization by a wise foresight and a firm mainleanage of stabilished principles of truth, justice and therety; and thereas from motives of self-preservation during the late ivid was between the States of the Chion is became the college of the administration to surrow the black race against civil war between the States of the Chion it became the policy of the administration to array the Chion it became the white by putting arous in the hands of Sirves, and promising them freedom and the right to vote: therefore, Resolves, That now we deem it the duty of Congress to do clare the original, absolute and exclusive doubtloom in add over these Useful States and the Ferritories Sirves; its logast in and or right belongs to that people in the respective States of the Union and of decired by descent from their European ancestors—the crisinal discovered of the confinent—by the sequent conquest, by long catabilished law and by the customs of liberal civilization.

Resolved, That all inhabitants of any State of Territory of the United States, other than the people aforesail, who may now or hereafter exprets the right of franchine do so may sawfully hereafter, for good cause shows, at any time revoke the pri-lieger to granted by the while zero, who may fawfully hereafter, for good cause shows, at any time revoke the pri-lieger to granted to th

African or Asiatic descent.

ANOTHER DEMOCRAT TO BE OUSTED FROM HIS SELT.

M. Scoppisch, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Elections, made a report, concluding with a recontilution that George W. Mogram is not entitled to a seat in the House of Representatives from the Thir-

motice of a report in favor of the sitting member, Mr. Morgan.

The STEAM RAM STONEWALL.

Mr. BANES, (rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution that the President be authorized to hold possession and coatrol of the steam ram Stonewall, according to the laws and regulation of the naval service, until a time when, in the opinion of the President, she can be restored to the Japanese government without danger to the interests of the United States.

Mr. BANES explained that this government sold the Stonewall to the Japanese government. It was duly delivered, and was taken to Japan under the command of an American officer. But a rebellion having broken out in that country both parties claim possession of the vessel. The American residents in Japan believe if the vessel be delivered up there it would be to the disadvantage of our interests. The belligerents on both sides are willing that the American commander shall retain possession until the difficulties are settled. The State Department had given orders to this effect, but the proposition before the House was to give force and effect to it.

to it.

The resolution was committed to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to report at any time.

The resolution was committed to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to report at any time.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. WASHBURNS, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Appropriations, asked the House to take up and pass the deficiency bill.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., thought it ought first be printed, as it proposed to appropriate \$2,000,000.

Mr. WASHBURNE, in reply to a question by Mr. Brooks, said the bill did not contain any items to pay for impeachment. He then explained that they were to pay arrears to the House employés for folding documents and the salaries of clerks who were employed under the law of 1886, to facilitate the payment of bounties to soldiers and sailors and a small amount for contingent expenses of the Paymaster Department. The largest item is \$1,800,00, for collecting the revenue from the customs, the fund for that purpose having been nearly exhausted. An official document was read to show that there was not money enough in the fund to meet the expenses of the current month.

Mr. BROOKS said that as the Committee of Ways and Means had the revision of the tariff under contain to the Committee on Appropriations, he suggested that this item be referred to the former committee.

Mr. WASHBURNE remarked that if the gentlest now saider and the was not prepared to consider the subject now

mittee.

Mr. Washburne remarked that if the gentleman said he was not prepared to consider the subject now, he would move to postpone the bill as a special order unit to-morrow.

Mr. Blaine, (rep.) of Me., observed that the appropriation proposed was to supply a-deficiency under the existing law.

The bill as reported was, after further proceedings, passed. WASHBURNE remarked that if the gentleman

passed.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, gave notice that he should on Wednesday next report back the Internal Tax bill, and ask the House to consider it on Thursday and from day to day until disposed of. The committee would offer no material amendments, and afford every one ample opportunity to offer and explain amendments.

coumittee would offer no material amendments, and afford every one ample opportunity to offer and explain amendments,

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., said that the Indian Appropriation bill was pending before the House as a special order, and he should like to get rid of that bill first before considering the other.

Mr. SCHENCK said the bill covered three hundred and sixty bill pages. This would occupy so long a time in reading it through that he now moved to suspend the rules so as to admit a motion that the first reading be dispensed with. In reply to Mr. Eliot he said that, if they all apply themselves strictly to the consideration of the bill, it could be perfected and passed, he thought, in three weeks; but if it should be hereafter thought necessary, as an economy of time, he would ask the House to hold evening sessions to consider the bill.

Several gentlemen asked questions for information, to which Mr. Schenck replied that when three or four special points were disposed of they would be able to proceed with the bill without much controversy. The Committee on Ways and Means had settled the questions of dispute among themselves in alvance of the consideration of the bill in the House.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., said that, considering the late period at which the bill was reported, and considering the way business is done in Congress, the bill could not be got through the two houses before the middle of July or the 1st of August. He had hoped that some sections necessary would be grouped together and passed, so that Congress might adjourn by the 1st of July.

Mr. Butler, from the Managers, submitted a partial report, which was read by the Clerk. The report, as read by the Clerk, commences first with a review of Woolley's testimony and accurses him of refusal to answer, and as such course was in contempt of the House the committee could not go on with the examination. The House was not in session and no process could be had against him. The witness Woolley was summoned for Thur

proper measures had been used to innuence the votes of members.

The report then goes into an elaborate argument to show that Woolley's conduct should not and would not be tolerated by the Hcuse. It then goes on to detail the testimony as given by. Woolley, and gives certain telegrams from Woolley to W. W. Warden, asking the condition of impeachment and the prospect of acquittal. To this Warden replies that the prospect for acquittal was very good.

After referring to certain telegrams sent to Mr. Weed the report goes on:—

that the prospect for acquittal was very good.

After referring to certain telegrams sent to Mr. Weed the report goes on:—

Mr. Thurlow Weed's relation to the high offices of the government and connection with all manner of operations not official are too well known to need description to the House. Mr. E. D. Webster was for a long time connected with the State Department; is a confidential friend of the Secretary and of Mr. Weed of many years; was afterwards sent commissioner or commercial agent to England, and is now Deputy Surveyor of the Custom House in New York. Mr. Sheridan Shook is Collector of Internal Revenue of the Thirty-second district, New York city, a man of large reputed wealth, and whose appearance and answers before the committee were such as not to enhance our opinion of his integrity or truthfulness. The object and purposes of the meeting are best given in the words of the witness who described it, Mr. Thurlow Weed, omitting the names of the Senators of whom he speaks. The following is his testimony on this point:—

whom he speaks. The following is his testimony on this point:—

Q. I hold in my hand a telegram from Charles Woolley, dated May 7, 1898, to Mr. Thurlow Weed, New York:—"When will the Albany party be on hand for business? C. W. Woolley, Willard's Hotel," A. That is the telegram in reference to Hastings.

Q. Did you understand this telegram when you received it? A. I understood no more than anybody else would have understood from it: I understood that it asked when Hastings would be in Washington.

that it asked when Hastings would be in Washington.

Q. Nobody eise would have understood that it meant by "Albany party" Hugh Hastings? A. I did, because I had a previous telegram.

Q. What business did it relate to? A. I understood the trial for impeachment.

Q. Did you send Hugh Hastings? A. Yes.

Q. Why should Woolley telegraph you to send an "Albany party," which you understood to be Hugh Hastings? A. A previous telegram named Hastings.

Q. From Woolley? A. I think so; I may be mistaken; at any rate I received a telegram requesting me to send Hastings to Washington.

Q. That was from Webster, was it not? A. Perhaps it was.

Q. Here is one dated May 6, 1808, to Thurlow Weed, Astor House, New York:—"He will do it. Telegraph Hugh Hastings to come here right away. E. D. Webster, Willards."

Q. Who is he? A. I have no knowledge respecting such a telegram; but I do not say that I did not receive it.

such a telegram; but I do not say that I did not receive it.

Q. Who is he, and what was he to do? A. I don't know who he was and what he was to do.

Q. Don't you understand that you have already told us that Hastings was to do something about the impeachment business? A. Yes. It would seem that he could not refer to Hastings, because he is mentioned in the next senience.

Q. Did you make any inquiry what he was and what he had to do? A. No, sir.

Q. Did not you understand what he meant? A. No sir; but I can tell you if you will allow me to do so.

Q. Did not you understand what he meant? A. No sir; but I can tell you if you will allow me to do so.

Q. I want to understand who he was. A. I have no knowledge of who he was, nor did I then understand who he meant, if I understood anything about it.

Q. "He will do it." What did you understand by that, whoever he was? A. I did not understand who he was, or what he was to do, although I have no doubt that I un derstood that whatever the telegram related to it was the subject of impeachment.

Q. Then you did receive this telegram on the 6th of May? A. Yes.

Q. And on the 7th of May this one:—"To Hon. Thurlow Weed, New York. When will the Albany party be on hand for fushness?" A. Yes, sir.

Q. That you understood to refer to Hastings and the business relating to impeachment? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then on the 8th of May I find this telegram from Woolley to Sheridan Shook:—

Go to the Astor House and get from our friend, who says that meant you, an answer to my despateh to him yesterday.

Bid sheridan Shook can on you in obedience to this telegram? A. He either called or sent the telegram.

Q. "And get from our friend"—that means you?

A. That means no.

Q. "And get an answer on my despatch of yesterday," that was, when will the Albany party be on hand for business? What answer did you send? A. I don't think I sent any, because I had not received any from Hastiness at that time; subsequently Hastings came to New York, and came also to Washington.

ings came to New York, and came also to Washington.

Q. Then, on the 13th I find Mr. Webster telegraphs you that "the acquittal of the President is a fixed rise!" Did not he write to you the grounds upon which he put his obtaine? A. I think not.

Q. Did you know in any way? A. I did not.

Q. Now, then on the same 13th of May Mr. Cox the graphs to you. "If you can't come over send sherping all the line was written at Wooley's request. What was the luppe and making that you understood you were eather to come or to send sherping stook upon on the 13th of May? A. Something in connection with Impedalment.

A. I don't know what.

Q. You understood the telegram you sent Shook, didn't you? A. I think he came; it was for me to come or send Shook; I told him I was not coming.

Q. What was that important thing that you were to do when you got here? A. I don't know.

Q. What did you understand it to be? A. I understood it related to the impeachment; I could explain what my understanding of it was if you

Q. What was that important thing that you were to do when you got here? A. I don't know.

Q. What did you understand it to ber A. I understood it related to the impeachment; I could explain what my understanding of it was if you think it proper.

Q. You can give the explanation in direct answer to the question. What was the important matter which you or Shook were to do when you got here in relation to impeachment? A. I do not know; I know nothing more than what the telegram states.

Q. Let us put this together and see. On the 6th of May Webster telegraphed to you—"He will do it. Telegraph Hugh Hastings to come here right away." You have forgotten who "he" is, or do not know? A. I do not know.

Q. On the 7th Wooley telegraphed to you—"When will the Albany party be on hand for businers?" and you understood that to mean Hastings. On the 5th Wooley again telegraphs to Shook under the cipher—"Hooper, go to the Astor House and get from our friend, which you say means you, an answer to my despatch of yesterday. When Shook called on you to get an answer you do not remember what answer you sent? A. I did not send any answer.

Q. Then on the 13th Mr. Cox says, the 18th being the day after the adjournment of the Senate, "if you can't come over send Sheridan Shook. Important. S. S. Cox." Now it seems when the telegram was shown you, you understood who Hooker was, and you know that Wooley wanted you or Shook should come and do something that was important about impeachment.

Witness—Excuse me, if you assume that language is mine; I said it related to impeachment, not that there was something to be done, but what I did not know; I knew that the whole subject related to impeachment.

Q. Whe will do it? shows that something was to be done? A. Yes.

Q. "He will do it? shows that something was to be done? A. Yes.

Q. "He will do it? shows that something was to be done? A. I have answered that I do not know.

Q. What did you understood anything, and perhaps you will find out that I did not; if you will allow me, I will say that

the votes of senators against conviction.

Q. How? A. As I understood, by purchase by money.

Q. Who were engaged in these schemes? A. I have heard the subject mentioned by a number of pardes.

Q. Tell me who? A. I think the first person! heard talk on the subject was a General Adams.

Q. Formerly in the Confederate army? A. For anything that I know formerly in the Confederate army, though I suppose not.

Q. What is his other name? A. I am not sure about that,

Q. Were you intimate with him? A. No.

Q. How did he come to you, a stranger, to talk to you about purchasing Senators' votes? A. Because I think he had talked on the subject with another gentleman who in the course of the conversation said that he would consult me.

Q. Who was that other gentleman? A. The Collector, Smythe; I think in that conversation my name was mentioned, and in passing out of the Custom House by the way I advised the Collector, and I think the advice concurred with his own view, to have nothing to do with the subject; I met with this person passing out of the Custom House and he introduced him to me.

Q. When? A. I think three weeks ago.

Q. Had the Collector talked with you before? A. No.

Q. Did you advise the Collector not to have any-

Q. When? A. I think three weeks ago.
Q. Had the Collector taked with you before? A.
No.
Q. Did you advise the Collector not to have anything to do with the subject before or after you saw Adams? A. Both before and after.
Q. Did you introduce the subject to him—a subject that you had never heard of? A. I have just stated that the Collector told me of this conversation with General Adams.
Q. The Collector told you? A. Yes.
Q. What did he tell you? A. That Adams proposed for a certain sum of money to get the votes of certain Senators against conviction.
Q. What Senators? A. Of course I am under your direction; I do not voluntarily introduce anybody's name. The names mentioned to me were Senator—senator—senator—and I cannot with certainty indicate the other names.
Q. —? A. I am not sure.
Q. —? A. Here I want to answer you very unequivocally. Inasmuch as — voted against impeachment my mind has been a good deal turned to that, and I can say that I never heard his name mentioned by anybody as one of the persons to be influenced.
Q. Anybody else? A. Yes; I understood an arrangement was to be made for four votes, but I cannot say positively, except—and—.
By Mr. Wilson—Q. Do you remember any reasons being stated why but four votes were to be provided for in that way? A. No, I do not remember that there was any reason. I had no faith in it. I advocated against it.
By Mr. Butler—Q. Was it made apparently in good faith to you? A. I made the conversation with Mr. Adams rather a brief one.
Q. I speak of the conversation with Smythe. A. Smythe was asking my advice as to the degree of confidence to be placed in this man Adams; I said I did not know him; I did not have anything to do with it.
By Mr. Wilson—Q. Do you know who this man is? A. If General Butler had not made me hesitate about it I

with it.

By Mr. Wilson—Q. Do you know who this man is? A. If General Butler had not made me hesitate about it I should have said he was a man in our army, originally from the county of Onondaga; I got that impression; I know that I believed that he was a man in the Union army and formerly from the county of Onondaga.

of Onondaga.

By Mr. Butter—Q. That was about three weeks ago? A. Yes.

Q. Who was the next man_that talked with you talked about in New York.

Q. By whom to you? A. I suppose to answer your question in the spirit it was put, the next conversation I had was with Webster, Wooley and Shook. They came to my room at the Astor House.

Q. When? A. I think a week after Adams was

Q. When? A. I think a week after Adams was there.
Q. Shook, Wooley and Webster? A. Yes, sir, and my impression is, though I am not very confident, that that was the first time I ever saw Wooley.
Q. What was said about it? A. Substantially what Adams said. It was said that there was a proposition made for votes and for money.
Q. What sum was mentioned? A. Thirty thousand dollars, I think.
Q. For one vote, or more? A. For three votes; but three names were mentioned that I remember.
Q. Who were they? A. _____ and ____
Q. That was about a week after the first? About two weeks ago? A. Yes, I think so.
Q. Cannot you fix the date any nearer? A. I cannot.

Q. Was Hastings in the matter then? A. No, sir,

Q. Cannot you fix the date any nearer? A. I cannot.
Q. Was Hastings in the matter then? A. No, sir, Hastings had not been spoken of them.
Q. Who first spoke to you of Hastings? A. The telegram to me.
Q. Did you speak of Hastings then? A. After I got the telegram.
Q. How did you understand a telegram from Webster "He will do it." Hastings having never been spoken of. "Tell Hastings to come right away." How did you understand it to relate to impeachment unless Hastings had been previously spoken of? A. Because the subject had been previously spoken of? A. Because the subject had been previously spoken of? A. Because the subject had been previously spoken of? A. I had no distinct understand that "he" referred to some party whose vote was to be purchased? A. I had no distinct understanding at all; it was an enigma to me, and I don't know that I tried to understand it; I had forgotten that there was any such telegram; I know that the telegram, whatever it was, referred to the subject of impeachment.
Q. Then, in accordance with the request of this party (Webster) you did send for Hastings right away? A. I telegraphed to Hastings, saying he was wanted at Washington.
Q. And you telegraphed knowing he was wanted to aid in purchasing votes? A. Is that quite fair?
Q. I think so? A. Then I answer distinctly that I do not know that he was wanted for any purpose relating to impeachment, and it did not occur to me what he was wanted for.
Q. When he came to New York and hesitated about going? I want to repeat it so that you may understand exactly what I am asking you. You have testified that one Adams called on you or met you about purchasing some votes; that when Smythe consulted with you about purchasing votes that—
Witness—I am sorry to interrupt you, General Butler; but you don't state the question fairly. I did not say that smythe spoke to me about purchasing votes.
I told you he repeated to me what had been said to him, and asked me what I thought of the matter.
By Mr. Butler—Q. I want to treat you with perfect personal

cross-examination, which my health does not permit. Nevertheless, you shall have a frank answer to every question.

Q. Now, then, their question I propose to put to you is this:—Some three weeks ago you had some conversation with a man by the name of Adams upon the subject of purchasing votes; either just before or after it Mr. Smythe also had spoken to you on the subject and repeated what. Mr. Adams had said to him? A. All that occurred within an hour on the same day.

Q. About a week after Shook, E. D. Webster and Wooley, whom you did not know, called at your room and had a further conversation on the same subject. Up to that tima Mr. Hugh Hastings had not been mentioned. Then on the cfin of May, which would be about two weeks ago, ar. Webster telegraphed to you—"He will do it. relegraph Hugh Hastings to come here right away," You further said that you did telegraph Hastings to come here right away," You further said that you did telegraph Hastings to come to Washington, and he did come, and that you multiple to and touck you to reply to is, did you not understand to and touck you to reply to is, did you not understand

O. Hot missings make any reform when he came back to you? A. Yes; he told me had been in Washington?

Q. Excuse me; I do not ask what the report was?

A. If you ask me literally if he reported to me when he came back, I say no.

Q. Did he make any statement upon his visit to Washington? A. Yes.

Q. How soon did he return? A. My impression is in about two days. I am not quite sure.

Q. Having returned within three days, I now find a telegram on the 13th, for you to come yourself, or to send Shook, who was one of the party who were in your room. You understood that you were wanted to come on this same business? A. I did.

Q. But if you could not come you understood that Shook was wanted on this same business? A. Yes.

Q. And that it was important that either he or you should come? A. It was so expressed in the telegram.

Q. And you thought it at least so important that

Q. And the was important that either he or you should come? A. It was so expressed in the telegram.

Q. And you thought it at least so important that you sent him, did you not? A. No, sir; he did go, but! did not send him.

Q. Did you not go to him and tell him to come? A. No; I think he came to see me and asked me about it, and I told him I should not go.

By Mr. Wilson—Q. Did you inform him about the contents of the telegram? A. I think it was to him.

Q. No, sir; it was to Thurlow Weed, Twelfth street and Fifth avenue, New York city:—"If you can't come over send Sheridan Shook. Important. S. Cox." A. My impression was it was to Shook. I showed him the telegram and told him I would not, or should not, come, and he doubted first whether he would, but finally did.

Q. And remained here how long? Do you know?

A. I cannot say; but my impression is not more than a day or two.

It will thus he seen that Wooley was in New York

showed him the telegram and told him? I would not, come, and he doubted first whether he would, but finally did.

Q. And remained here how long? Do you know?

A. I cannot say; but my impression is not more than a day or two.

It will thus be seen that Wooley was in New York with Webster and Shook proposing to Thurlow Weed a corrupt scheme to buy the votes of certain Senators, a proposition which Mr. Weed declined, giving no reason for so doing except that he did not think the enterprise a feasible one. By his testimony he does not show a word of discouragement to the parties in the business because of its corruption and dishonesty, but only declines to take part in it, so far as appears, because he doubts whether it can be made a success, but, as he testifies, informs the party if it were feasible funds could be easily raised to carry it out. Wooley then leaves New York and comes to Washington, apparently to see if the enterprise could be made a success, and of that success to which we will hereafter advert. Before doing so, however, it will be instructive to see what facilities he had of reaching the friends of the President and how fir he enjoyed their confidence. He opens parior No. 6 at Williart's Hotel, at which room Mr. S. S. Cox testifies he met one or more of the counsel of the President, and company, room No. 6, which direction he obeyed, he himself riding up to the Capitol with Mr. Evarts on that occasion. Wooley gives at Welker's very lavish entertainments, throwing his money right and left, insomuch that he attempts to account for an expenditure of more than \$3,000 from the 10th to the 17th of May in this way:—His room is frequented by Major Perry Fuller, contractor of the Indian Bareau; Ralph W. Newton, a New York gold broker; J. B. Craig, attorney at haw, New York; samuel Ward, a gold speculator in Washington, who testifies before your committee that he infers from conversations with the Secretary when he intends to sell gold, and thereupon telegraphs to his associates in New York:—

as follows:—

To CHARLES H. WARD, 54 Wallstreet, New York:—
Potter will be quiet all this week. Advocate my cause
Measure low enough.

Which being interpreted, as he testified, should

Which being interpreted, as he testified, should read:—

CHARLES H. WARD, 54 Wall street, New York:—
McCulloch will not sell gold all this work. Buy me \$50,000. Gold is low enough.

Colonel Edmund Cooper, the Presadent's late private secretary and now First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury ad interim; Mr. Sheridan Shook, a New York Collector of Internal Revenue; Washington McLean, editor of the Cincinnati Engineer; S. S. Cox, Minister nominated to Austria; H. A. Smythe, Collector of Customs, New York; E. D. Webster, the aforementioned friend of Thurlow Weed and of Secretary Seward; H. L. Hastings, editor of the Knick-erbocker, of Albany, and now engaged in the Commercial Advertiser with Thurlow Weed; J. C. Tweed, a broker of Wall street, New York; General Hancock, of the United States army. J. C. Burt, a leading speculator, now or lately of Cincinnati, Ohlo; Judge Dunleyy, attorney to the "whiskey ring," and to these must be added W. S. Groesbeck and W. M. Evarts, of the counsel for the President. To show the degree of intimacy existing between Wooley and the parties above hamed the committee have only to refer to the telegrams that have passed between several of them and Wooley, and the testinony of Wooley husself, of the parties who dined together at Welcker's on the Friday evening before the vote.

Question 140, Give the names of the other gentle-

mony of Wooley hunself, of the parties who dined together at Welcker's on the Friday evening before the vote.

Question 140. Give the names of the other gentlemen at that dinner? A. General W. Preston. S. S. Cox, W. M. Evarts, W. S. Groesbeck, Colonel McDonald, of Maine, I think, Colonel Cooper, the private secretary of the President, there was mysolf, Samuel Ward and Craig.

Wooley further testified that he had been able to command the appointment of an assessor for the District of Cincinnati from the President. With these relations and associations, coming to Washington with the corrupt purposes which he avowed at Mr. Weed's rooms at the Astor House of procuring the President's acquittal, and for the purpose also of controlling the settlement of whiskey setzures, and also to aid the nomination of Mr. Pendleton, as he (Wooley) swears, both of which last mentioned purposes would be largely promoted if he could compass the first by purchase, bribery or otherwise. We find the first evidence of his success in a telegram of the 6th of May to Sheridan Shook, signed Hooker, as follows:—"My business is adjusted; place ten to my credit to-day with this telegram was not about an honest business transaction is sure from the evpher and from the

dan Shook, signed Hooker, as follows:—"My business is adjusted; place ten to my credit to-day with Gillis, Harney & Co., 24 Broad street. Answer." That this telegram was not about an honest business transaction is sure from the cypher and from the fact that Sheridan Shook denies any knowledge of what it means, although he admits that he received it from Wooley. Shook further denies that he placed any money to Wooley's credit at Gillis, Harney & Co.'s, as the telegram directed. Yet the committee find, from the telegram directed to his credit with that banking house in New York, against which he drew and received the \$10,000 in the bills of \$1,000 each from the First National Bank in this city in a day or two after the telegram. As showing that this was done by Shook according to the telegram, we find that E. D. Webster, his associate, despatched a telegram the same night from Williams to Shook, saying "All right, your answer has been received." Contemporary with the procurement of this money by Wooley, we find the despatches, heretofore recited, of the 7th of May from Wooley to Weed, asking "When will the Albany party be on hand for business" are the same words, which mean "procuring votes for acquittal by purchase; and is the same word, "business," Wooley uses when he telegraphed to Shook, "My business is adjusted; place ten to my credit." Again, showing impatient maste, Hooper (Wooley), Hastings and coming, sends a telegram to Sheridan Shook on the 8th—"Go to Astor House and get from our friend an answer to my despatch of yesterday." On the same day (the stiple. In not have it done at once," Weed does not tell us what was in the letter. He testfiles in this conclusion that he telegraphed to Albany to Hug

"President stock above par."

And again:—
To D. W. Ivzs, New York:—"Impeachment gone higher than a kite."

To D. W. Ivrse, New York:—"Impeachment gone higher than a kire.

But on the 12th Hooker (Woo'e) telegraphs to Sheridan Shook:—

The Sre should be paid; may be absolutely necessary.

On the same day Woolley drew \$5,000 on Gillies, Harney & Co. Brought to the First National Bank of Washington, which was duly nonored to Gillies. Harney & Co. in New York. It is not difficult to see who placed money there for Wooley or divine the purpose for which it was so placed. That this was not for an honest purpose is shown by the cipher, and Wooley declines to explain it in his testimony, although it refers to the five which must be had; and Shook dealest hat he knows what the telegram means, although he admits that he received it. These sums of \$10,000.

\$5,000 and the \$5,000 drawn from on Cincinnati and paid there for Wooley—the same 12th of May, as evidenced by the following telegram:—

HAMILTON, Ohio, Hag 19, 1988.

\$5,000 and the \$5,000 drawn from the Christian and paid there for Woodsy-like same 12th of May, as evidenced by the following telegraus:—

HAMILTON, Ohlo, Hay 12, 1898.

To Woodky from P. Clincut-I paid your draft. How is Andy? Got home this morning.
—Makes the \$20,000 that Wooley wanted for his purpose and the same he has refused to account for, or rather has accounted for in four different ways, each of which accounts is false. First by saying he had expended it in his own in his client's business; third, that he had sent in his client's business; third, that he had sent in his client in Chichmant by a check on a bank in Ohio would not get ten \$1,000 bills out of his packet in Washington; fourth, that he had given between \$16,000 and \$17,000 of this money to Sheridan Shook, which Sheridan Shook denies upon oath, and Wooley now refuses to testify to your committee what he has done with it, and it is one of the objects of this report to have him brought to the bar of this House and forced to disclose. Meanwhile there seems to have been a little difficulty which Wooley could not arrange or Hastings make smooth, and which required the master hand of Thurlow Weed, or that of his scarcely less able or less skilful Lieutenant Sheridan Shook to adjust, it will be remembered that opinions were delivered in the Senate on the 11th by some Senators; that on the 12th it was public rumor that a Senator or Senators would resign or vote for the eleventh article. Something, whether it was that rumor or not, disturbed the associates of Weed's room at the Astor House. It would not be well for the committee at present to disclose what evidence they may have affecting other parties, but that something had happened which interfered with their calculations on that day is most certain. Mr. J. B. Craig telegraphed

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE